Visibility

Pollution Prevention Publication

Maricopa County Environmental Services Department

April—June 2000

REVISED SERIOUS AREA PLAN FOR PM10

By Maricopa County Environmental Services Director Al Brown

We all agree that air pollution is one of our greatest concerns as a community. We know that it poses a health risk. Seen or unseen, it degrades our overall quality of life. Our current citizens as well as our future generations deserve clean air and clear horizons.

Maricopa County, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) and industry have been successful in working together to reduce the carbon monoxide and ozone pollution in the Valley. We are still faced with the challenge of strengthening existing measures and implementing additional ones to meet federal health-based particulate standards.

Our recent actions are based on the following events:

In 1996, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reclassified the Maricopa County nonattainment area to a Serious Area for PM-10 in accordance with the Clean Air Act (CAA). These actions were based upon EPA's findings, mandated under the CAA, that the Maricopa County nonattainment area failed to attain the PM-10 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) by December 31, 1994. Consequently, a new Serious Area plan for PM-10 was due to EPA by December 10, 1997.

The CAA also requires implementation of Best Available Control Measures (BACM) no later than June 10, 2000. They are designed to achieve the maximum degree of emissions reduction from a PM-10 source.

Under a court ordered consent decree, EPA finalized a moderate area Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) in August 1998 for the Maricopa County PM-10 nonattainment area that addressed unpaved roads, unpaved shoulders, unpaved parking lots, vacant lots and agriculture.

In August 1997, MAG modeling for the Serious Area plan indicated that the area could not attain the standard by December 31, 2001, as required by the CAA. However, the CAA allows states to request an extension of this attainment date for up to five years. The request must include a demonstration that the plan includes the most stringent control measures that are feasible for this region.

MAG's consultants prepared a report that identified potential most stringent measures from around the country for consideration by the state, cities and County. MAG submitted the Serious Area Particulate Plan for PM-10 and Extension Request in July 1999, and EPA issued a completeness finding August 1999.

On November 9, 1999, the EPA sent a letter to Governor Jane D. Hull indicating problems with the Serious Area Attainment Plan submitted by MAG. According to EPA, the plan relied too heavily on the Rule 310 Fugitive Dust Program and contained an overly ambitious goal for compliance and enforcement. EPA also said the plan did not go far enough to reduce emissions from paved and unpaved road dust, which is also a significant contributor to our nonattainment problem.

To revise the existing plan, MAG and Maricopa County undertook the following

(Continued on page 2)

Inside this issue:

FREE INFORMATION SEMINAR

A seminar on Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plans for Air Pollution Control Equipment will be presented on Wednesday, April 26th, from 6:30 to 9:00 p.m. at the Phoenix Central Library, 1221 N. Central Avenue, in the Music Room. The doors will open at 6:00 p.m. The seminar is sponsored by the Arizona Association of Industries in partnership with Maricopa County.

This **FREE** course will cover regulatory requirements on the development and implementation of O&M plans. The session will discuss when and where O&M plans are required; the rules and regulations governing them; and how to write an O&M plan. It will also cover the basic theory on how air pollution control equipment works and what operating parameters are required to be included in a O&M plan and why.

Register at http://www.maricopa.gov/sbeap/omagend.htm or call Maureen Lynch at (602) 506-5150.

AREA PLAN *(Continued from page 1)*

actions:

- ♦ Maricopa County committed to pave an additional 60 miles of unpaved roads currently classified as "private roads" for which the County provided minimal maintenance through courtesy grading.
- ♦ Maricopa County committed to stabilize an additional 100 miles of unpaved shoulders.
- ♦ Maricopa County revised its commitment for PM-10 efficient street sweeping to indicate that three sweepers have already been purchased and are being used.
- ♦ Maricopa County amended its Fugitive Dust Program by revising the rules, the enforcement policy, and the dust control recordkeeping forms, and formulated an operating plan.
  - The County also committed to enhanced educational outreach for industry, cities, and towns; hiring an additional attorney; and hiring two additional program staff.
  - A more descriptive Draft Fugitive Dust Program Operating Plan covering the revised commitment was completed and used to support the modeling assumption contained in the revised State Implementation Plan.
  - Maricopa County's Board of Supervisors approved revisions to the Fugitive Dust Rules in February of 2000.
  - A key element in the commitment is to revise the Environmental Services Department's enforcement policy. The County will vigorously enforce the dust control rules by seeking monetary penalties for specifically defined types of violations, such as operating without a permit and not providing measures promised in the site's approved dust control plan. The County Attorney has announced the creation of a specialized community action bureau that will emphasize enforcement of environmental protection requirements, including dust control. The new Deputy County Attorney hired for enforcement of dust cases will utilize both civil and criminal authorities as appropriate for the specific cases.
- ♦ MAG amended its FY 2000-2004 Transportation Improvement Program to include paving of the additional miles of unpaved roads, allocated $7.85 million in matching federal funds to Maricopa County for the project, and $3.84 million to cities for the purchase of PM-10 Efficient Street Sweepers.
- ♦ MAG revised the modeling to reflect the new commitments. The modeling demonstrates attainment in 2006.

MAG submitted the Revised Serious Area Nonattainment Plan for PM-10 to EPA on December 23, 1999. Receipt of the revised plan initiates EPA's estimated 3-month minimum review and processing time to approve the plan. EPA indicated that due to review time and administrative procedural requirements, the nonattainment area will be unable to avoid the first sanction on March 2, 2000, imposing 2 to 1 offsets for new or substantially modified major particulate sources, i.e. power plants.

To minimize the amount of time that the sanction is in place, EPA agreed to parallel process the revised plan, which is now currently under review. If EPA can process the plan according to their tight schedule, the sanction is anticipated to be in place for only one or two months. Therefore, the plan should be approved in time to avoid the second sanction on September 2, 2000.

We are confident that the new plan satisfies EPA requirements for developing an aggressive enforcement program for dust control in a timely manner. It combines controlling road dust with a comprehensive regulatory program to allow the area to meet air quality improvement goals, reduce the risk of illness, and improve the quality of the environment for the community. Maricopa County believes that this enhanced plan is readily approvable and fully meets EPA's expectations.

We look forward to working with you to keep the Valley of the Sun shining brightly far into the future.

SUCCESS STORY: WATER CONSERVATION AT MOTOROLA SPS, MESA, ARIZONA

By Vi Brown, Senior Staff Engineer

The high tech semiconductor industry is known for its strict clean room standards, capital intensive production processing steps, and rapid product changes. It is also known for its high purity or ultra pure water (UPW) requirements and the large quantities of water required for manufacturing silicon wafers. Approximately 60% of the water used in semiconductor manufacturing is for the cleaning of wafers[1]. Both the quality and quantity of the water required are phenomenal. It is not uncommon for a semiconductor wafer to undergo between 50 to 70 washing steps during its production and consume more than 1000 L of water[2].

Water usage in the semiconductor industry has been a growing concern both to those employed in the industry and to the communities where these industries are located. To meet the production demands and operate as good environmental stewards, members of the semiconductor industry have come together through various associations, including the International SEmiconductor MAnufacturing TECHnology Group (SEMATECH), to address water conservation and other areas of interests.

Motorola has numerous facilities around the world. Some of these facilities and their operations require the use of natural resources and have potential impacts to the air, water, and land. To minimize the impact on the environment, Motorola has developed short- and long-term goals and objectives for its operating facilities. Environmental, Safety, and Industrial Hygiene (ESIH) objectives and goals are an integral part of Motorola's Corporate ESIH Management Systems. Measuring the progress towards the achievement of these goals and objectives allows Motorola to quantify its impact on the environment and to determine ESIH performance improvement. Some of Motorola's ESIH short-term goals are[3]:

- Achieve ISO 14001 certification at all manufacturing sites.
- Reduce water usage by 10% per year.
- Recycle 65% of non-hazardous waste by 2003.
- Design products to be highly recyclable.

Motorola Semiconductor Product Sector (SPS) has formalized water conservation as a sector goal. Many SPS sites throughout the United States began development of water conservation programs years ago, but water conservation projects can be difficult to accomplish. It is not because of lack of interest. The most often cited comments are limited human resources and more pressing issues to address. Another frequent risk to success is not having a clear understanding of how to implement water conservation practices. Despite these roadblocks, the Mesa, Arizona site recently stepped up to the water conservation challenge.

After assigning a Site Champion for the Mesa Water Conservation Project, the first objective was to make sure that everyone understood the definition of water conservation. Water conservation is water reduction and water recycling. Water conservation practices were reviewed for other Motorola sites and other semiconductor industries. Next, project team members were asked to identify potential water reduction or recycling projects at the Mesa site. After more discussions, it was decided that the Mesa site would focus on water reduction opportunities for Phase I of this project. Reduction in water usage occurs by optimizing current processes or developing new more efficient processes.

After analyzing water usage at the site, it was found that the reduction of UPW during the idle mode or idle flow on wet hoods and benches could realize significant water savings at a low capital investment. Idle flow is defined as the time period when the tool or equipment is not processing wafers or being used for process purposes. A past practice has been to install the tool and turn the water to maximum flow, regardless of how often the tool is used. On some tools, it was found that the idle flow period was as high as 96%. Now, you are probably asking, "why not turn the water off when the tool is not being used?" Turning the water completely off to the tool poses the risk of bacteria growth in the piping or

(Continued on page 5)

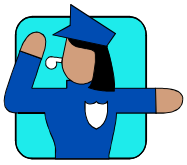
ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

A monthly report of enforcement actions is published on our website at http://www.maricopa.gov/sbeap under "News and Events." This is a summary of the air enforcement actions of the quarter.

Maricopa County Environmental Services Department uses one or more of the following methods to bring companies into compliance with the Air Pollution Control Regulations:

- A Permit Revocation may be initiated against a facility that has not demonstrated compliance or has been found in violation of any applicable Rule.
- A Permit may be suspended immediately for Air Quality violations. The facility would not be permitted to operate.
- Citations are issued for violations of the Air Pollution Control Regulations. The citation directs the defendant to appear for arraignment in Justice Court.
- Orders of Abatement are issued to individuals or corporations for violations of the Maricopa County Air Pollution Control regulations. Criminal charges or civil penalties may be pursued.
- Civil Complaints are filed in Superior Court for violations of Maricopa County Air Pollution Control Regulations.

These are the air violations for this quarter:



- Devcon General Contractors received a Citation for failure to comply with dust control standards.
- Barclay Group, Inc. received a Citation for failure to comply with dust control standards.
- Harrison Downey Construction, Inc. received a Citation for failure to comply with dust control standards.
- O & M Environmental Remediation, Inc. received a Citation for failure to comply with dust control standards.
- DBC Builders, LLC received two Citations for failure to comply with dust control standards.

BEST ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES FOR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE IN AUTO SHOPS

EPA Region 9 and Tetra Tech EM Inc. presented a seminar on March 6th about various state of the art methods for controlling pollution in auto shops. This article will give a brief synopsis.

Aqueous cleaning (less than 5% organic chemicals) has traditionally been accomplished by using mineral spirits and elbow grease. This is a very effective method of cleaning, but emits VOCs and has possible worker safety issues. The alternatives include spray cabinets (useful for heavily soiled parts), microbial sink-tops (bugs eat the waste after it comes off the part - useful for light duty cleaning), ultrasonic units (good for transmissions and carburetors), and immersion units (useful for parts that need soaking). Three case studies of auto fleet shops using aqueous cleaning were presented.

Brake cleaning has traditionally been accomplished by using solvents which emit VOCs and can also create a hazardous waste (spent solvent) and worker exposure due to aerosol product usage. One of the biggest problems in using this technique is the determination of the waste code of the spent solvent and the disposal of the "empty" aerosol cans. The payback by using an aqueous unit in this case would be seen after 2 years due to the savings in aerosol products and their disposal.

Using refillable spray bottles instead of aerosol cans is an alternative that will save by using compressed air and bulk product (carburetor cleaners, lubricants) instead of propellants coupled with cleaning products to clean parts. Some product will inevitably remain in the can due to failure of the spray apparatus. If you multiply this amount by the number of cans used in a day, the costs can be substantial. Also, the propellants are greenhouse gases. The best part about using refillable cans is the savings on product – bulk product is much cheaper to buy and you will not have the problem of disposing of cans with product still in them that you can't get out!

Reusable Oil Filters – The best part about using this alternative is the savings from purchasing new filters and the disposal costs for these filters. This procedure is especially cost-effective for vehicles with frequent oil changes.

Engine Oil Life Extension is another P2 technique that can save oil and money. Car owners have always been told that we should change our oil every 3,000 miles, whether it needs it or not. There is now a piece of equipment, the CSI 5100, that can test the oil and tell you if it needs to be changed. The savings can be astronomical when many vehicles are involved, not only in time but also in waste oil disposal and purchasing of new oil product. The CSI 5100 costs about $700, but can pay for itself in a few months. A sample of oil is taken from the tank using a valve/hose apparatus that removes the oil that sits close to the filter. One case study of a fleet of 800 vehicles at an air force base reflected oil purchase and disposal costs cut by 87% in one year! This piece of equipment can also be a powerful diagnostic tool by reflecting what contaminants are in the oil, thus pinpointing problems originating from various sources (e.g. if antifreeze is present in the oil, it indicates piston and ring wear or bearing damage).

Spill Prevention and Floor Cleanup — Traditionally, these spills are cleaned up by using wash water and elbow grease. This creates a problem with disposal as you are then faced with a complex matrix of chemicals to dispose of properly. There are various devices that you can use to contain these spills, such as secondary containment, sloped drum covers or roll-around drip pans. The best alternative to wet methods is a "dry" shop. Dry clean up methods include using absorbents, launderable rags for small cleanups, and an epoxy-seal floor to reduce cleaning needs.

One of the best systems utilizes three different buckets for oil, water and coolant, with dedicated mops for each chemical. There is a mop on the market that will preferentially absorb only oil. It is hydrophobic and made out of olefin. Using these different mops and buckets results in segregated waste streams instead of mixed waste streams.

Oil/Water Separators – Traditionally, these are settling devices wherein the oil floats to the top and the solids and water settles out over time. To minimize solids, grates and screens are used on top of the settling device. To minimize wastewater production, you can use high-pressure, low-volume sprays for vehicle washing. By using dry cleanup techniques (oil-only absorbent pads), bioremediation and avoiding emulsifying detergents, you can reduce cleanout frequency and save money and hassle with sludge disposal and cleanout. Bioremediation can obtain up to an 80% reduction of effluent hydrocarbons.

For more information, you can call EPA at (800) 490-9198 to order *The Pollution Prevention Toolkit: Best Environmental Practices for Auto Repair*, EPA #909-E-99-001 (Factsheet) or EPA#909-V-99-001 (Video). You can also borrow this video from SBEAP by calling (602) 506-5150. You can also obtain *The Pollution Prevention Toolkit: Best Environmental Practices for Fleet Maintenance*, EPA #909-E-99-002 (Factsheet) or EPA #909-V99-002 (Video). The best part is that they are all **FREE.** So now you can get busy and implement all or some of these applications and save your shop money in the long run, and save the environment too!

COOL WEBSITES

If you know of a website you think other readers would like to see, send it to Dee at dromesbu@mail.maricopa.gov.

- The Maricopa County Environmental Services Department has a new Dust Violation Information Center at http://www.maricopa.gov/sbeap/basepage.htm.
- The Coordinating Committee for Automotive Repair (CCAR) provides environmental information for automotive technicians at http://www.ccar-greenlink.org.
- For those working on minimizing dust, you can find soil surveys at the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service webpage at http://www.az.nrcs.usda.gov/soils/shrinkswell.html.

NEW EPA INITIATIVE TO REINVENT GOVERNMENT—PART II

In Part I, we discussed EPA's efforts to encourage stewardship and reward businesses that excel in environmental management. In this article, we will focus on some of the key actions that EPA will take to accomplish this task. Action 4 may be of particular interest for small businesses grappling with environmental issues. There are a total of 10 key actions. We will start with the first four.

Action 1: Use incentives and voluntary partnerships more widely to encourage better environmental performance. EPA will work with interested parties to identify, test and evaluate incentives that can be used to encourage better environmental performance by a wide range of businesses and other organizations. Voluntary partnerships will also be used to address unsolved problems and unique challenges facing communities or specific industries.

In the past, environmental programs such as Project XL and Energy Star have used incentives to encourage organizations to make environmental improvements. Now EPA will focus on using incentives to

(Continued on page 6)

ENVIRONMENTAL LINGO

Units of measure commonly used in air pollution control regulations:

cubic foot – A unit of volume equal to approximately 28 liters. One cubic foot holds approximately 7.5 U.S. gallons.

m (micron) - A metric unit of distance that is equal to 1 millionth of a meter, or less than the width of one fifth of a human hair.

mm (millimeter) - One thousandth of a meter or approximately 0.04 inches.

mm Hg (millimeters of mercury) - A unit of pressure equal to the pressure exerted at the Earth's surface by a column of mercury (Hg) 1 mm high. Used in air pollution to describe vapor pressure. The lower the vapor pressure of a chemical, the less volatile (rate of evaporation) the chemical.

mg/m3 (milligram per cubic meter) - A metric unit of mass per unit of volume. 1 mg/m3 of lead equals one thousandth of a gram of lead in a cubic meter (1,000 liters) of air.

meter – A metric unit of measure equal to 39.37 inches.

ppb (parts per billion) - A measure of concentration. This measurement is similar to ppm, except 1,000 times less. For example: 10,000 ppb would be 10,000 parts out of a whole of 1,000,000,000, or equivalent to 0.001%.

ppm (parts per million) - A measure of concentration. For example: 10,000 ppm would be 10,000 parts out of a whole of 1,000,000 parts, or equivalent to 1%.

psi (pounds per square inch) - A unit of pressure expressed as pounds of pressure per square inch of area. 1 psi equals 144 pounds per square foot.

SUCCESS STORY *(Continued from page 3)*

tubing - a "no-no" for the high purity requirements of wafer processing. To reduce water usage, but avoid bacteria growth, it has been found that the idle flow can be reduced to as low as 0.5 gallons per minute (gpm). The actual flow reduction will vary with each tool.

Since SPS had adopted water conservation as one of its 1999 goals, funding for water conservation projects was made available by Bill Walker, Senior Vice President, SPS Order Fulfillment Organization. Providing project funding on the front-end of the chosen water conservation projects made it easier to sell the idea to the manufacturing groups. It is difficult to say how the project would have proceeded if no funding were in place, or if the manufacturing groups had to identify their funding source. Needless to say, it proved positive to have a commitment from the higher ranks of Motorola's management structure.

Aside from identifying a Site Champion for the project (by the way, that's me - Vi Brown), two Manufacturing Coordinators were also identified for the areas selected for the focus of the Mesa project: Koorosh Azimi, Bipolar Manufacturing Center (BMC) and Paul Ocansey, Metal Oxide Semiconductor (MOS) 6. It was just as important to have the Manufacturing Coordinators on-board to sell the project to their management and equipment and process engineering teams. Also, from a project management perspective, it proved more efficient to have one contact per manufacturing area instead of 10.

Focusing on idle flow reduction in the two Fabricating Area Buildings (FABs) identified above, the Mesa Site realized 148 gpm UPW savings in 1999. This equates to 213,120 gallons per day (GPD) or 77.8 Million gallons per year (GPY). Using the industry standard of $14/1000 gallons for UPW production, this project resulted in annual savings of $1.1 Million from a capital investment of $65,000. Needless to say, the Mesa Water Reduction Project definitely "turned heads" and got the attention of many. Current water conservation activities for 2000 are proceeding at a much faster and smoother pace at the Mesa Site based on the success of the 1999 project.

References:

[1] Peters, L. "Ultrapure Water: Rewards of Recycling," Semiconductor International, 21(2), pp. 71-76. 1998.

[2] Hall, R.M., et. al. "Improving Rinse Efficiency with Automated Cleaning Tools," Semiconductor International, 19 (12), pp. 151-160, 1996.

[3] "The Journey to A Sustainable World", Environmental, Health and Safety Results for 1998, A Motorola Publication.

EPA INITIATIVE *(Continued from page 5)*

enhance their regulatory programs. They will partner with several states to further test incentives such as expedited permitting and streamlined reporting. They will also award competitive research grants to identify and evaluate incentive-based approaches and investigate the relationship between environmental stewardship and financial return and growth.

EPA will work to improve the accessibility of voluntary partnership programs by establishing a point of contact for basic information and by publishing annual results. They will also work with industries to explore an initiative that challenges U.S. companies to voluntarily meet U.S. environmental and public health standards at their facilities in other countries. In addition, EPA will work with industry and other stakeholders to encourage further toxicity testing and to promote improved environmental stewardship based upon the results.

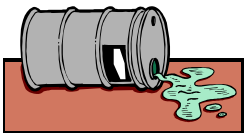
Action 2: Promote the use of environmental management systems. EPA will encourage organizations to use Environmental Management Systems (EMS) to improve compliance, pollution prevention, and other measures of environmental performance. They will continue to evaluate elements of various EMS to determine how these systems might be used to strengthen environmental programs and policies.

A strong EMS tracks performance, identifies and corrects problems, and tries to prevent them from recurring. EPA will designate a single office to provide leadership on EMS policy and planning. Within six months, they will prepare a strategy to increase EMS use in targeted areas and begin developing training, best practice manuals, mentoring programs, and incentives. EPA will evaluate the environmental and economic results of EMS, with a report to be issued within 3 years. They will look at other business decision making tools and assess how these other tools may work with or enhance a firm's EMS.

Action 3: Develop a "performance track" to motivate and reward top environmental performance. There are many ideas about how this approach should be designed and operated. Unresolved issues include: finding the right incentives to motivate top performance and identifying the changes that are needed in policy, regulations, or statutes to use incentives; defining and measuring top environmental performance; ensuring that companies and communities are accountable for performance in part by publicly reporting on their performance; and, determining the appropriate role for government agencies and the appropriate allocation of government resources. EPA will convene a group of leaders from state and tribal agencies, industry, and environmental and other interest groups to evaluate options. This group will define and measure environmental excellence by "benchmarking" the performance of 25 to 30 top performers and defining the characteristics that will demonstrate top environmental performance. The group will also identify the best incentives for motivating organizations to improve environmental performance.

Action 4: Support a network of public and private organizations that provide assistance on environmental compliance. EPA will focus on becoming a "wholesaler" of compliance assistance tools and information by meeting with compliance assistance providers to share their approach for developing materials that will help businesses and communities comply with the law and prevent pollution. Many regulated groups such as small businesses are wary of seeking help from EPA and other federal agencies. There are many other organizations, such as state and local governments, that are in a good position to help them, as they already have infrastructures in place that can deliver information and assistance and businesses often turn to them. EPA will assess their current state of environmental assistance services for small businesses and sponsor a national meeting of organizations that provide assistance to the regulated community. They will also convene a national compliance assistance forum to share information with participants on recently developed compliance assistance materials. Additionally, they will support mentoring programs that help businesses and other organizations share environmental management information and expertise with one another and create a clearinghouse of compliance assistance materials and tools.

COMPANIES SWITCH TO NON-TOXIC SOLVENTS FOR DEGREASERS



As a result of sincere efforts by individual businesses, and some technical assistance from the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department, several companies have voluntarily reduced or eliminated the use of hazardous chemicals in their operations in recent months.

When a company decides to investigate an alternate chemical, it usually conducts a series of tests with the new product to make sure that the product will be suitable for the company's processes and operations. The company will also look at other factors, such as the cost of the alternate chemical, OSHA requirements, fire and safety concerns, insurance requirements, recordkeeping and reporting requirements, disposal costs, etc. In recent months the following companies that used toxic solvents in degreasers have switched to non-toxic chemicals. Therefore, the companies are no longer subject to the halogenated solvent cleaning MACT standard (40 CFR 63, Subpart T).

- Air-Tuf Products
- Southwest Turbine Inc.
- ABS Metallurgical Processors, Inc.

All of the above companies are small businesses. A few larger companies, such as Parker Hannifin Corp., Karsten Manufacturing Co., and The Boeing Co., have also ceased the use of toxic solvents for degreasers, thereby avoiding the stiff requirements of the MACT standard, while saving the environment.

Thanks to these businesses, we all can breathe a little less toxic air.

AIR RULE WORKSHOPS AND HEARINGS

Public workshops are held at 1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 560. Public hearings are held at the Board of Supervisors' Auditorium, 205 W. Jefferson St. and are tentative until set by the Board. Draft copies of rules are available at the Air Quality Division, 1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 201. For updates, call (602) 506-0169. This schedule, current Air Quality Rules, and proposed draft rules are available at **http://www.maricopa.gov/sbeap/wkshops.htm**.

There are no workshops or hearings scheduled for April 2000.

May 2000

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3 Hearing	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

May 3rd at 9 am:
Public Hearing on Rules 100 (General Provisions & Definitions), 130 (Emergency Provisions), 140 (Excess Emissions Due To Malfunction, Startup, Shutdown, and Scheduled Maintenance), 201 (Emissions Caps), 220 (Non-Title V Permit Provisions), 500 (Attainment Area Classification), Appendix D (List of Insignificant Activities), and Appendix E (List of Trivial Activities).

June 2000

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1 Workshop	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15 Workshop	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

June 1st at 9 am:
Public Workshop on Rules 311 (Particulate Matter from Process Industries) and 320 (Odors & Gaseous Air Contaminants)

June 15th at 9 am:
Public Workshop on Rule 210 (Title V Permit Provisions)

June 15th at 10 am:
Public Workshop on Rule 240 (Permits for New Major Sources & Major Modifications to Existing Major Sources)

June 15th at 1 pm:
Public Workshop on Rule 300 (Visible Emissions)

RULE COMPLIANCE DEADLINES

⇒ Rule 310.01 (Fugitive Dust from Open Areas, Vacant Lots, Unpaved Parking Lots and Unpaved Roadways) - Existing unpaved roadways (including alleys) with vehicular traffic of 250 vehicles or more per day must be stabilized by one of the Best Available Control Measures described in subsection 304.1 of the rule by June 10, 2000.

⇒ Rule 331 (Solvent Cleaning) – Any required Emission Control System (ECS) must be in use by May 1, 2000.

⇒ Rule 336 (Surface Coating Operations) – Any required ECS must be in use by May 1, 2000.

⇒ Rule 348 (Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Operations) – Any required ECS must be in use by April 7, 2000.

⇒ Rule 352 (Gasoline Delivery Vessel Testing and Use) – Any required ECS must be in use by May 1, 2000.

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Maricopa County Environmental Services Department

1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 201
Phoenix, Arizona 85004

Phone: 602-506-6794
Fax: 602-506-6179
Email: dromesbu@mail.maricopa.gov

Spring Is Here!

We're on the Web!
Http://www.maricopa.gov/sbeap

FREE VIDEOCONFERENCE FOR FLEXOGRAPHIC PRINTERS

Please join us Thursday, April 27th, at 7:15 a.m. for a 2 1/2 hour LIVE broadcast by the Printer's National Environmental Assistance Center (PNEAC). This completely new program will help flexographers identify cost-effective approaches to reduce waste and emissions while improving compliance. The broadcast will be shown at the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department offices at 1001 N. Central Avenue, in Suite 560. For more information, please call (602) 506-5150.

REDUCE WASTE

We have a great idea to help you reduce waste and pollution - read *Visibility* on the internet! Not only will you save paper and mailing labels, but you'll also be able to see *Visibility* before anyone else. Every issue is available on our website at www.maricopa.gov/sbeap. You can also receive notification when each new issue is available via e-mail. Just send your name, company name, phone number, and e-mail address to Dee Romesburg at dromesbu@mail.maricopa.gov or call (602) 506-6794.

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is published quarterly by the Pollution Prevention Committee of the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department (MCESD). Questions and requests to be added to the mailing list or email notification list may be addressed to Dee Romesburg at 1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 201, Phoenix, AZ 85004, by phone at (602) 506-6794, or by email at dromesbu@mail.maricopa.gov.

Dee Romesburg, Editor

CONTRIBUTORS

Al Brown; Jo Crumbaker; Courtney James; Rick Kramer-Howe; Johanna Kuspert; Jess Lotwala; Maureen Lynch; Patty Nelson; and Richard Polito.